

CORN MIXED WITH SORGHUM

Produces Remarkable Silage
Crops, Thick and Dense
From the Ground Up

CORN CAN STAND AND RIPEN

Best Way to Plant This Mixture, Mix
About Three Pounds of Sorghum
to Eight Pounds of Corn.

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Tennessee farmers who had the opportunity last summer of passing along the farm road at the Experiment Station, from the dairy barn to the river, must have been impressed with the remarkable silage crops on either side of the road. The chances are that these were by far the best that they had ever seen. They were probably the best that any of us had ever seen.

The crop was thick and dense from the ground up. Sorghum had been mixed with the corn in the same row at the time of planting. The corn grew tall, with little forage below the ear, but the sorghum had filled in the space, making it solid to the ground.

When harvest time came it was possible to allow the corn to stand and ripen longer than if it had been planted alone, at the same time having it go into the silo in first-class condition, because the sorghum had remained fresh and succulent. Even though the corn was ripe, it packed perfectly in the silo. Another advantage was that the corn supported the sorghum and lessened its tendency to lodge.

Maximum tonnage is the matter of first importance in the silage crop. The highest yields can not be had by either of these crops alone, but by combination. For this field, the rate of planting was about eight pounds of Albemarle prolific corn, and four pounds of sorghum per acre; but, this land is rich and well tilled. For poorer lands the rate of seeding should be somewhat thinner.

Perhaps the best way to plant this mixture is to mix about three pounds of sorghum to eight pounds of corn before putting the seed into the drill box. In addition the driver should carry some unmixed sorghum seed and pour a little on top of the corn frequently as the planting proceeds. This is the only way to keep the seed well mixed. Another way is to plant the corn first and then the sorghum at a subsequent operation. The only objection to this is the additional expense to double planting.

HOEING MOST IMPORTANT.

(By C. A. Keffer, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

No tillage operation of the garden is more important than hoeing, and none is so badly done. Plow under and disc in abundant manure; make thorough preparation with plow and disc, with spike-tooth harrow and plow, or in small gardens with spading fork and rake; use the best of seed and plant at the right time, at the right depth, and cultivate regularly and well. All these preparations will not take the place of good hoeing.

Keep the hoe sharp. Begin using it as soon as the little plants show above the ground. Hoe very close to the plants, cutting the soil an inch deep or so with slanting cuts very close together. Then smooth the surface with the back of the hoe, making it dust fine. Do not hoe after a rain until the soil will crumble, but do not wait until it is dry. Hoe often. Hoeing lets air into the soil, and air is as necessary as moisture for vigorous root growth. Fine hoeing makes of the surface a mulch that checks the escape of moisture while admitting the air. Do not hoe deep—two inches is the greatest depth admissible, and one inch, or less, is usually best. Do not cut the soil in big chunks, which will dry into hard lumps; such work is an utter loss of effort. Do not wait until after the weeds are a few inches high before beginning to hoe the garden—hoe early and often.

EXTENSION WORK IN DAIRYING.

(By C. A. Keffer, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Through co-operation with the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, three men have been added to the field force of the Division of Extension, of the University of Tennessee. One of these specialists, H. C. Stockwell, will have his headquarters at Jackson, and will confine his work to those parts of the state that have been cleared of the Texas fever tick. Mr. J. L. Graybill will be employed principally in Mid-

SPRAY THE TREES TO PREVENT LOSS

(By C. A. Keffer, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Begin to spray the fruit trees with in ten days after the fall of the bloom. In the winter and before the buds burst in spring is the time to spray for scale insects; such as the oyster shell and the San Jose scale. April is the time to make the first spraying for codling moth and curculio, for fruit scab, blotch, and rot. Codling moth is the worm that gets into apples; curculio is the peach and plum worm. These insects can best be controlled by spraying thoroughly with arsenate of lead, using two to three pounds to the barrel, and applying with strong force, so that the spray will be forced into the blossom end of the little apple, and among the hairs of the peach.

The rots, scabs, and other fungus diseases of orchard fruit can be kept in check by spraying with self-bolled lime-sulphur solution. For small orchards it is cheapest and most convenient to buy the prepared lime-sulphur solution, which is sold by drug and hardware stores. It should be diluted, one and one-half gallons to 50 gallons of water for apples and plums; one gallon to 60 gallons for peaches. The arsenate of lead can be added to the solution, thus making a combined remedy for insects and diseases. Spray thoroughly, covering the entire tree until it drips slightly. There is bound to be some waste, but a little practice makes one skillful in handling a spraying outfit. Spray at intervals of a month, making the last application about a month before the fruit is ready to pick. Use arsenate of lead only in the first spray after the bloom falls.

In spraying with lime-sulphur solution, care should be taken to protect hands, face, and neck from the spray by the use of vasoline. Goggles should be worn to protect the eyes. Gloves can be water proofed by dipping them in boiled linseed oil, or rubber gloves can be worn. The lime-sulphur solution is very caustic, and the sores caused by it are painful and difficult to heal.

TWO TYPES OF SILO

(By C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

The two types of silos best adapted for use in Tennessee are the cheap, temporary silo built of wood, and the permanent type, or solid wall, concrete silo. For a farmer who wishes a cheap silo, there is nothing better than the Tennessee wood-hoop type. This is built of 1"x4" fine flooring, which should be of good quality heart pine, free from knots and sap, matched, planned, and tongued and grooved. The hoops are made of 1/2"x4" green white oak, or green elm boards. They should be bent around a form and made four-ply thick. The 1"x4" staves are set upright inside of these hoops.

This makes the cheapest and best type of wood silo, and one of the easiest to build. The average cost of such a silo is \$1.00 per ton capacity, where all the material is purchased and all the labor hired.

For a permanent silo there is nothing better nor cheaper for Tennessee farmers than concrete. They can be built for an average cost of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton capacity, and if properly constructed will last indefinitely. They should be built of good material, with a solid wall, six inches thick, properly reinforced, and made smooth and slick on the inside.

If properly constructed, a concrete silo will preserve silage absolutely, as well as any other kind of silo, and should not cost any more than the patented wood type. There is positively no excuse for a Tennessee farmer paying out his hard-earned money for a patented stave silo when he can build one of concrete for positively the same cost, and which will last at least a life time.

SOY BEANS AND CORN.

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

There is a growing practice in Tennessee of planting soy beans with corn in the same row. It has a number of points to recommend it. It increases the legumes on the farm without apparently decreasing the corn yield very much, except in dry seasons. It furnishes the best of green forage for hogs in cases where the corn is hogged off, or if the corn is gathered by hand, the beans may then be harvested by hogs after they have shattered to the ground and softened. They are sometimes gathered by hand for seed purposes.

Beans are better for this purpose on rich land than peas, because they do not cause the corn to lodge. They may be planted earlier, at the same time the corn is planted, which would not always be possible with peas. On the other hand, they may be planted later and yet produce a higher yield

SHALL WE BUILD CREAMERIES?

Tennessee Farmers Should
Beware of the Cream-
ery Promotor

DAIRY BUSINESS LUCRATIVE

Many Farmers Are Turning Their At-
tention to the Dairy Cow as a
Source of Ready Income and Soil
Improvement.

(By C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Tennessee farmers are learning more and more the necessity of diversified farming and the keeping of more live stock on their farms. A great many are turning their attention to the dairy cow as a source of ready income and a means of soil improvement.

The general interest in dairying has caused a wide-spread interest in the building of creameries over the state. Especially is this true in West Tennessee, where the depressed cotton markets are causing farmers to look for something besides cotton for a source of income. The prevailing idea in a great many communities, if a few farmers should decide to get into the dairy business, is that they should build a creamery. While a well-managed, successful creamery does afford an excellent market for cream, yet many dairymen in this state have better markets afforded them by city milk plants and in cream plants, than most creameries can ever hope to afford.

The most essential requirement for a successful creamery is a sufficient supply of cream. The product from at least four hundred cows should be available, and they should be located within a radius of not more than ten miles of the creamery, or shipping point. In some communities the roads are in such poor condition that it is not practical to deliver cream during the winter.

A great amount of excitement has been created over the state by the professional creamery promoter, whose sole object is to sell a creamery outfit. These promoters get the confidence of the farmers and usually succeed in selling a plant at about two prices. They have operated in all parts of the state, and we have a number of examples of creameries that have failed as a result of their work. In Greene county alone they built four creameries a few years ago and not one of the plants was ever operated successfully.

Any community considering the building of a creamery should first get in touch with the State Agricultural College rather than listen to the glowing stories of the creamery promoter, who is always working for a selfish interest.

HURRY THE SPRAYING FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

(By C. A. Keffer, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

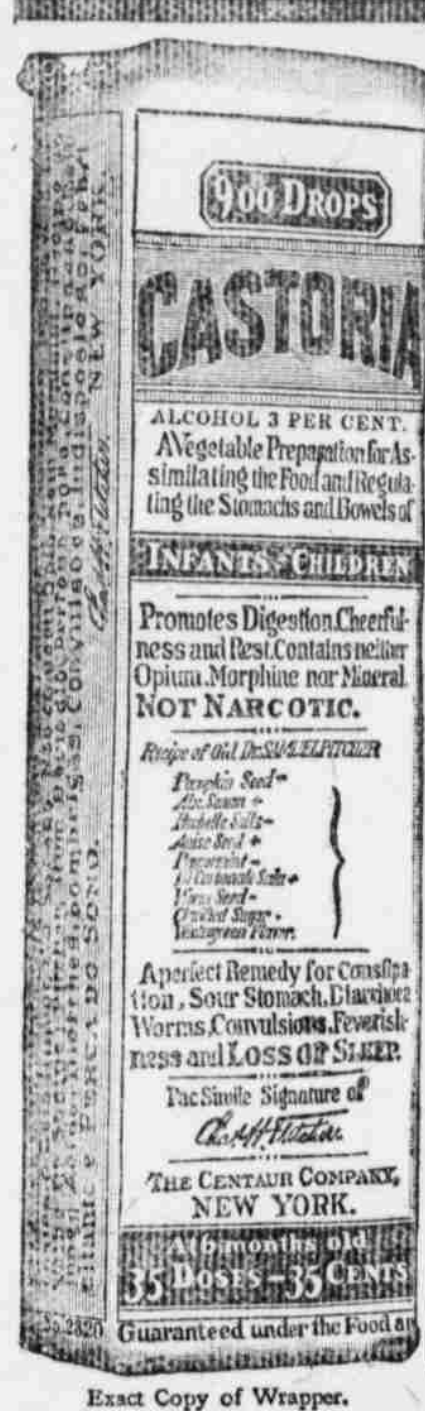
The month of March is the most favorable time for killing San Jose scale, but the work of spraying must be done before the fruit blossoms open, as the concentrated lime-sulphur solution, which is the best scale remedy, is so strong that it will kill the bloom. It can be used with perfect safety even when the peach buds are pink, provided the flowers are not open.

Spray thoroughly. To reach every part of the tree, it is best to prune well before spraying, being especially careful to head back the small limbs that project beyond the general average of the crown.

If the trees are badly infested with scale, they should be "dehorned," or cut back very severely. Peach trees may be headed back by cutting off branches three inches or more in diameter.

Keep the nozzle moving, reach every part of the tree. The only scale insects that are killed are the ones that are touched by the spray—their food can not be poisoned. Spray until the solution begins to drip from the limbs.

Before beginning the work put on old clothes, cover the face and neck with vasoline, wear goggles to protect the eyes, and gloves soaked in oil to protect the hands. Cover the horses with burlap.



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10 Dist. Cummins' Mill,	Monday, January 24, 1916
9 " Hawkins & Ransome Store A. M.,	Tues., " 25, "
9 " Masters Mill, P. M.,	" " " "
6 " Gentry's Store A. M., Burristown, P. M.,	Wed. " 26, "
8 " Meagsville,	Thursday, " 27, "
15 " Dodson's Store	Friday, " 28, "
1 " Gainesboro,	Saturday, " 29, "
11 " Flynn's Lick,	Monday, " 31, "
14 " Gladdico,	Tuesday, Feb. 1, "
5 " King & Duke's Store	Wednesday, " 2, "
5 " Granville,	Thursday, " 3, "
7 " Brown & Davidson Store,	Friday, " 4, "
1 " Gainesboro,	Monday, " 7, "
13 " Whitleyville,	Thursday, " 8, "
4 " Kennedy & Sadler's Store,	Wednesday, " 9, "
4 " Haydenburg,	Thursday, " 10, "
3 " Dycus	Friday, " 11, "
2 " Hackett & McCauley Store,	Saturday, " 12, "
12 " Chaffin's Store,	Saturday, " 19, "

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